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Circulation During June. W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Herublic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of June, 1905, all in regular editions, was as per sched-

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1905.

file petow.			
Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies
1	Copies. 101,940	16	103,200
2	101,320	17	102,839
8	102,750	18 (Sunday)	122,636
4 (Sunday).	122,980	19	101.976
8	101,540	20	103,340
d	101,360	21	101,844
7	102,370	22	101,748
B	101,950	23	101,479
	101,390	24	103,484
	102,870	25 (Sunday)	133,170
	123,330	26	101,654
12	101,610	27	102,390
13	102,150	24	192,090
14	102,130	20	104.000
18	193,750	30	102,630
Total for	the month		3,146,677
Less all copt	es spoiled in	printing, left	over
or filed		****	65,531

And said W. R. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of June was 11.41 per cent. W. B. CARR. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of June. J. F. FARISH.

My term expires April 23, 1909. ROCKEFELLER'S REAL OPPORTUNITY.

felier's reforming business. Yet if Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who is the incarnation of that "successful" business principle which justifies every means within the law, could by his influence and example improve the ethics of business he would fairly immortalize himself and prove a greater benefactor to the times than all of his millions, however expended, could make him. To give fifty millions-and it is probable that he has given fully that sum-to the cause of education is indubitably a high order of beneficence. But a greater philanthropy might be eccomplished in the way of aboting the unscrupulousness "within the law" which, following the lead of the Standard Oil Company, has worked its way into American business methods.

There are exceptions, doubtless, to the rule, but it is true within the experience or the observation of almost every man that corporate methods in general follow in some degree those of the Standard in the brash competition of the day. What Mr. Rockefeiler has virtually succeeded in doing, driving his competitors out of business, almost every other concern in the country has at least attempted and by means not sufficiently dissimilar to warrant the boast of a distinction. Within the possibilities at hand your commercial concern of to-day as a rule brooks no ethical interference with "legal" and "business" rights. The customs of business largely telerate and even fester the "rules of the game." which are scarcely modifications of the Standard methods; and where is your business man deserving the title for intelligence and proud of his enterprise who will disdain to employ any "rule of the game" fairly considered?

Human nature is, regrettably it must be confessed, at the bottom of had business ethics. The eld commercial Adam in man moves him to get what he can with impunity. Mr. Rockefeller's methods have merely stretched and strained tolerstion further than those of his fellow-men. Mr. Rockefeller's career has been a specialization of the possibly bad but essentially human business effort which is an outreaching after what is possessed in the way of the profits, emcluments and advantages of one's competitors, even the property and basic substance-by any safe means; by means which considered solely the letter of the law and even disregarded that when it might be successfully elecumvented. It is Mr. Rockefeller who has raised the unethical features, the unscrupulousness, of competitive methods to a plane of aggrandizement, who set the great, the Standard, example, and populartred the so-called, and indeed very real, immortality. It was Mr. Rockefeller also who overbid these same cutthroat methods which he had popularised and is now set against them.

It will be impossible for this commercial Machinrelli to stem the tide of reaction by any amount of henevolences to any objects, however broad or close to the people. But it would be possible for a man of his elevated influence who now in his reflective years doubted the justification of unfair methods to accomplish much toward the improvement of them. His gifts are not to be decried. There has neares in the outward discussions. Basically it is been a good deal of unnecessary and not altogether sincere talk about "tainted money." But he stands in a bold relief which is almost defiance of the spirit of the day, and his gifts have too much the appearance or suggestion of a price for further indulgence of the same methods by the people, and eeem to come too much in response to the people's demand for a higher business morale. The Rockefeller philanthropy has more the color of price than ent, when estensibly it is rather offered for of atoets

Certainly benevolence cannot be asked of be

pers. The Standard Oil Company will not be ex- | are injured in health, developpected to yield one jot of its property to a popular sines behavior. But-u we are to be forced to the conclusion that the Bockefeller philanthropy is a clock for further predatory plane-may not the public logically demand an at of the rigors of uncrupulo distant of the cruel tactics and stranging competitive measures which the Standard continues to em-

By a frank reform in the methods of the Standard Oil Company, a voluntary relinquishment of the practices which are theoretically wrong by the consent of the country, Mr. Bockefeller could work a marvel in commercial morals; a good so far above the price of all his millions as to make them paltry by comparison.

REPUBLICAN REMISSNESS.

If the bookmakers' pleas of unconstitutionality prevail in their coming trials under the act repeal ing the breeders' law, the fact will constitute a severe reproach to the intelligence of Republican legislators. Undoubtedly the defenses proposed are calculated to raise a serious question as to the competency of the Republicans in the lower house-and this independently of whether the defenses provail or not.

It is alleged that the journal of the House will show that the Engressing Committee failed of its duty with respect to the printing of copies of the amended bill. Whether such a technical failure is vital will be for the courts to say; but that, considering the importance of the measure and the heavy responsibility which devolved upon the House, such a failure was exceedingly reprehensible, if it occurred, the public will not be slow to conclude, in any event.

Correct legislation, finished in all its essential de tail and formal requirements, should be the business of legislators. The Republicans in the House were obviously rather occupied with politics than with the affairs in which they purported to serve the public last spring, and the blame will be heavy upon them if they shall be seen to have failed in any vital particular.

Whether the repeal act suffers from a duplex in tent will be another question. Independently of its outcome, it is certainly true that legislation should be so careful as to preclude even the possibility of that question. The main intent of the act to suppress gambling is plain, but the framers of the bill and the men who passed it might have gone further than they did to eliminate an alternative or duplex construction; whereas the courts may find that they indulged in an unfortunate use of terms in defining gambling offenses. There is no necessity for such questions as these raised by the defense. There should be no occasion for them and would not be if legislators were competent. The Republicans in the House disgraced the State and discredited their party upon more than one occasion during the session. It remains to be seen to what extent their remissness is chargeable with respect to the antigambling law.

AMERICAN COTTON.

The present strength of the cotton market maker conspicuous the old and continuous fact that threefourths of the world's cotton is produced in the South. The staple and the seed represent a value until after the Fourth. exceeding \$500,000,000.

Once the South was known only for its cotton. During recent years it has directed its energies along other lines, though it has not neglected cotton It sounds almost Utopian to talk of Mr. Rocke | culture. Between 1880 and 1890 the cotton productween 1890 and 1897 the production varied from 6,-500,000 bales a year to 9,900,000 bales. In 1898 11,-000,000 bales were produced. Since then the crop has averaged 10,500,000 bales yearly. The cotton industry has, obviously, been improving greatly, notwithstanding the South's additional pursuits.

The present average of production does not disclose the capacity of the Southern and Southwestern States. Difficulty in obtaining suitable white labor, instead of disappointing negro labor, has been an impediment. The South could grow an enormous extra quantity of cotton, enough to parry off indefinitely the idea of Great Britain's enlarging the culture extensively in India, Egypt, or elsewhere. And with the labor embarrassments removed, it could grow cotton of even better quality.

Labor difficulties constitute one of the principal obstacles to the establishment of spindles. Though the South produces three-fourths of the total cotton erop of the world, it has only one fourteenth of the spindles; and there is only one-sixth of the world's epindles in the whole United States. Better facilities for obtaining trained workmen would encour age capital to invest in cotton mills in the South.

This reference to the South as a cotton-growing region, as the world's cotton area, affords a fit opportunity to call attention to the South's general development. Every form of agriculture is now followed with success and profit in the South and the Southwest. The territory is the timber territory of to-day. Manufacturing shows remarkable improve ment and expansion. Mining is carried on extensively. In general, this part of the country exhibits resources as varied and numerous and propitious as does any other section of the United States. The South and the Southwest offer, in many respects, even better opportunities.

While the South and the Southwest continue to he the cotton field of the world, they are coming forward rapidly and substantially in agriculture, manufacture and general commerce. Contemporareously with the increase of the cotton production. these States have been developing their other resources and discovering new capacities. The movement in the South and the Southwest is of greater importance and is stronger than is commonly supposed. The region is beginning to show its mettle.

LAW IN LARGE CITIES.

District Attorney Jerope has done some good in the world, but there is more than doubt whether his Kaness City interview on Sunday closing can be classed as among the good things.

Sunday closing laws cannot, he says, be enforced who caused the inevitable popular revulsion which in large cities. His reason is that public sentiment will not sustain an attempt to enforce these "rural

Mr. Jerome may know New York City. He probably has never given a thought to the growth of public sentiment in the West and South against the two vices of sleobolic intemperance and gambling.

This sentiment is not sentimental; though the expressions of the sentimentalists have a promi-

Practical men have found that drunkenness is incompatible with reliability and efficiency among themselves and their employes. Science has found a shocking reduction of disease resistance among alcebelists. Police courts and officials have found that the common kinds of crime rise and fall in volume with liquor indulgence.

Finally, the home, considered as a business institution and a group of society, finds itself demoralized by drinking and gambling. The wives are deprived of what belongs to them, the children

and the future is darkened for the family.

Just now the reading world observes that Ru sia's weekness is partly a result of a national drunkenness which makes officers and men unabl to compete on the field of battle as, when at home the same men are unable to compete industrially. The reading world also notes that England i alarmed at the physical deterioristion caused by drinking and gambling and the consequent semistarvation of great masses of people.

Especially among Democrats of the Jeffersonian school there has been in America an objection to sumptuary legislation. The doctrine of personal liberty hesitates to concede any permanent benefit to prohibitive statutes which interfere with private habits of living. But the equally strong American dislike of "no account" elements in the population has caused a remarkable spread of the demand for the strictest regulation of liquor seiling. While strongest in rural communities, the assent to rigid statutory regulation has entered the minds of all classes in large cities.

Sunday closing of saloons is a part of this tend ency to believe in regulation. Governor Folk contents himself with placing his policy on the ground that an executive should enforce the laws as he finds them. But there is no doubt that the public opinion which he chiefly represents is not only in favor of enforcing the Sunday law but intends to keep it on the statute books.

This is the plain and impartial view of the Sun day closing situation in Missouri cities. There are large numbers of honest individuals who believe in the old doctrine of personal liberty to the extent of opposing Sunday closing on principle. But when one takes into account the religious demand for Sabbath observance and, the practical moral perception of the ravages which unregulated liquordrinking make on orderliness in public and the welfare of family life in private, his conclusion will probably be that officials can easily enforce the Sunday closing laws if they are deaf to the minor temptations of buying special political influences.

The gentleman who declined with thanks the Governorship of New York will take condescendingly the portfolio of State, and probably scramble like the mischief for the Presidency if there is a show for him. Patriotism and self-sacrifice are sometimes determined by the size of the rainbow.

Will the tunnel to be sent under the river have a secret passage connecting with the City Hall? Such an arrangement, while facilitating interstate travel, might considerably embarram justice and keep extradition busy.

Putting a committee in charge of a mutinous battleship seems to be a good ides. The average committee would prove a counter-irritation sufficient to allay any kind of internal disorders.

If one has to be robbed it must be a consolation to have it done by two swell burglars who ride in a cab. We are all snobbish enough to appreciate the distinction.

Let us be devoutly thankful that the man who discovered the new high explosive kept his secret

RECENT COMMENT

John Hay's "Little Breeches." I never ain't no show; But I've got a middlin' tight grip, str. On the handful of things I know. I don't pan out on the prophets And free will and that sort of thing-But I b'lieve in God and the angels. Ever sence one night last spring.

I come into town with some turnips And my little Gabe come along-No four-year-old in the county Could beat him for pretty and strong-Pert and chipper and sassy, Always ready to swear and fight-And I'd larnt him to chaw terbacker, Jest to keep his milk teeth white.

The snow come down like a blanket As I passed Taggart's store; I went in for a jug of molass And left the team at the door, They scared at something and started I heard one little squall. And hell to split over the prairie Went team, Little Breeches and all

Hell to split over the prairie! I was almost froze with skeer: But we rousted up some torches, And sarched for 'em far and near. Snowed under a soft white mound Upset, dead beat-but of little Gabe No hide nor hair was found.

And here all hope soured on me Of my fellow critter's aid-I jest flopped down on my marrow bones Crotch deep in the snow and prayed. By this the torches was played out,

And me and Isrul Parr Went off for some wood to a sheepfold That he said was somewhar ther.

We found it at last, and a little shed Where they shut up the lambs at night, We looked in and seen them huddled than So warm and sleepy and white; And thar sot Little Breeches and chirped As peart as ever you see, I want a chaw of terbacker. And that's what's the matter of me."

How did he get that? Angels, He could never have walked in that storm; They jest ecooped down and toted him To whar it was rafe and warm, And I think that saving a little child. And fotching him to his own. is derned sight better business Than loading around the Throne

Let La Hope.

Harper's Week'r. Times are not dull; there is abundance of news; and yet there creeps into the papers a rumor of impending murmur a continuous soft chorus to the erinoline. It comes from London, from Paris, from solo which my soul discourses within." from Pittsburg-that is, the rumor comes, but erinoline doesn't, and won't. The evildoers who invent fashions would be glad to distribute any new fashion that made women's clothes cost more and require more Where and Oh Whore Is My Soldier Ladmaterial, and that made all gowns now in use or in die Gone" played every three hours in a stock look hopelessly out of date. Fashions are changed languid way by the chimes of Woodbridge in order to sell goods. They are changed just as much and just as often as the traffic will bear. The fashionmongers would doubtless be giad to impose crinoline on Mariner's Hymn'-very slow, indeed. I the Christian nations (the other nations don't bother see, however, by a handbill in the grocer's much with fashions), but it cannot be done. There is room enough in New York for crinoline. It could not exist here. McAdoo would not tolerate it. No fashion that will not do for New York can pervade the United States; so the country is safe.

Reputation.

A certain pompous individual from the State of Maseachneette was strutting about the capitol at Washing ton. A Western Senator said to Senator Hour: Who is that person?

"That," responded Hoar, "Is General B. of my State." "Does he cut as wide a swath in Massachusetts as he form in Washington?"
"Na." said Senator Hour, with a merry twinkle, "Ne.

Riography of Omar's Translabiography of the Light Novels tered at the Planters.

—Mrs. M. L. Fogen of Texasham.

guest at the New St. James.

—Marshall Rust of Pilot Grove, I guest at the Laclede yesterday.

—Norman Lichty of Des Moines, guest at the Pilot grove, I guest at the New St. James.

—Norman Lichty of Des Moines, guest at the Pilot grove, I guest at the New St. James. and Other Summer Reading.

The vogue of the Rubaiyat of Omes Khayyam has brought to the translator, Edward FitzGerald, a postumous fame Living, he was little known, save to his friends to whom he wrote those charmin letters because of which he has another ciaim to a place in the world of letters. Who were FitzGerald's friends? There was something in the man, whimsical, self-indulgent, and lazy as he was, to have kept the friendship of such men as Carlyle, the Tennysons, Frederic, Charles and Alfred; Charles Lamb and William M.

Thackery. Friendship was his passion. of his talent and all of his tenderness. His affections were catholic. One of the men deeply loved by him was a stalwart sailor named Joseph Fletcher, commonly called Posh. He was many years younger than FitzGerald when their friendship began He sometimes drank too much, and occasionally waxed too familiar with friend and patron, but to FitzGerald he was always "royal, though with the faults of ancient Vikings."

Many more books have been written about FitzGerald than he ever produced. The latest is "Elward FitzGerald." by A C. Benson, in the "English Men of Letters" series (the Macmillan Company) His life was singularly devoid of incident It was the career of a lonely, secluded, fastidious and affectionate man; it was a life not rich in results, not fruitful in example. An artist might contend, however, that to have given the Rubaiyat its FitzGerald translation is an accomp ment worth a lifetime of listlessness

Edward FitzGerald was descended from Oliver Cromwell, and on his mother's side from the Earle of Kildare. Through her he inherited ample means. The oddities of the family are summed by Elward. who said of his elder brother, who had inherited the ancestral estate: "We Fitz-Geralds are all mad, but John to the maddest of the family, for he does not know In 1836, when FitzGerald was 47 years old, he married Miss Barton, the middle-aged daughter of his old friend, Bernard Barton, the Quaker poet. At her father's death FitzGerald had promised to charge himself with her care, at Barton was leaving her penniless. Though urged by his friends not to marry, he seemed to shrink from offering an allow ance to the lady who did not, indeed, seem particularly anxious to marry him. A few days of married life were enough to dislitusionize FftzGerald. He found himself the husband of a kindly, conven tional, methodical woman, who wanted him to pay calls, receive visitors and dress for dinner. It seemed simple enough to her, but to him such demands were im possible. He preferred to lounge about in a shabby dressing gown, turn from his door all comers whom he did not at the moment wish to see, and dine without ceremony at his library table, which was littered with books, papers and tobacco He delighted in his slovenly life and re fused to change his habits. Not a pretty picture, is it? There was no definite separation, but FitzGerald placed a lib eral allowance at her disposal and then refused to see her again

It was his friend E R Cowell after wards professor of Sanskrit at Cambridge. who introduced FitzGerald to Omar Khayyam. Ali of FitzGerald's biographers seem to apologize for that exquisite achievement. They are afraid of the moral of the poem. The translator writing to a friend in sending the book wrote: "I know you will thank me (for the book). and I think you will feel a sort of trists Plaisir in it, as others besides myself have felt. It is a desperate sort of thing. unfortunately at the bottom of all thinking men's minds; but made Music of." Mr. Benson says: "To translate that exquisite sentence into more scientific and

hersher terminology the poem is probably the most beautiful and stately presentation of Agnosticism ever made, with its resultant Epicureanism. . . It is not to be feared that this subtle murmuring voice out of the East will win any notable influence in the busy world of the

They are all afraid of the Rubaivat these moralists. It is indeed an expression, in sublimated form indeed, of that bad doctrine which says: "Let us eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow we die." Such a doctrine is contrary to the zenius of these Western peoples. To them has been given an intensity in the pursuit of the ideal, an upreaching which forbids so morbid a philosophy. When such a thought is developed as a national or racial desideratum, that people has sown the seeds of decay.

"FitzGeraid's life," said one of his friends, "is a succession of sighs, each stifled ere half uttered; for the uselessness of sighing is as evident to him as

the reason of it." He was a vegetarian and a pessindst, a dreamer and a critic. He had an almost childish delight in bright colors, a thing which is said to be rare in light-eyed men. He loyed garish tints in carpets. parti-colored mop that he had bought for household purposes was so pleasing a fount of color that it stood for years in his room.

He had much confidence in his own

teal judgment. Late in life he wrote to James Russell Lowell: "I am credited with the aphorism. Taste is the feminine of genius." However that may be, I have some confi-

dence in my own." He gives an account of the spirit in which he read, in early days, which shows that he demanded to appreciate rather than to master the spirit of a writer: "I take pleasure in reading things I don't wholly understand, just as old women like sermons."

His letters to his friend express the man better than any biographer can depict him. Once he wrote to Frederic Tennyson: "I remember you did not desire to hear about my garden, which is now gorgeous with large red popples and Blac

Then the dreary round of life wonk settle down upon him. To W. F. Pollock he wroter "Oh, if you were to hear Church, wouldn't you wish to hang your self? On Sundays we have the Bictlian shop that a man is going to lecture on the gorilla in a few weeks. So there is something to look forward to."

He was thoroughly uncertain and capriclous in his behavior. Even to his beloved saker folk he was often disagreeable. John Green of Algeburgh, a boatman, said that on one occasion he had shown himself very attentive to FitzGerald, doing this

"I suppose you think you've the Prince of Wales here" said FitzGerald. The next time that they were together Green beld back. "I suppose I'm not worth waiting n." said FitsGerald.

He was capable of administering a humorous rebuke, if necessary. On one oc-

COPIOUS AND DIVERTING BIOG- | casion, in early life, he was present at a RAPHY OF THE MAX WHO MADE gathering of friends; one of the company.

Who was fond of titled society, aired his acquaintance with people of importance, and teld pointless anecdotes of distin-guished friends. FitzGerald listened with an appearance of deep melancholy, and finally rose to his feet; he lighted a bedroom candle, and at the door, standing. candle in hand, with a look of hopeless dejection, said: "I once knew a lord, too,

but he is dead." "After all," says Mr. Benson, "the process of estimating the character even of the best men must be of the nature of addition and substraction. It is the final total that is our main concern. In Fitz-Gerald's case, on the debit side of the account stand a certain childishness of dis position, indoience, a weak sentimentality. a slackness of moral fibre, a deep-scated infirmity of purpose. These may be partly condoned by an inherited eccentricity. On the cridit side stand true loyalty of nature. umanity, a moral clear-sightedness, an acute perception of beauty, a literary gift that at its best was of the nature of genius. There can be little question on which side the balance lies." And to the credit side of the balance sheet let's add FitzGerald's rich humor.

OTHER NEW BOOKS.

"The Use and Need of the Life of Carry A. Nation," written by herself, is one of the week's many offerings Carry's fife hardly interesting in literary form. The hatchet is mightler than the pen in her case. Pul Topeka, Kas.

Sylla W. Hamilton is an author of such bespeak interest for her novel, "Forsaking All Others," published by the Neale Company. The daughter of General Thomas has indeed written a readable remance of war times which has merit

"The Noaha Affort" is a boye tale, by H. Rea Woodman (Neale), and is labe "An Historical (?) Romance." no need, however, to raise the interrogs tion, it being divertingly unreal through-

"The Celebrity." Winsten Churchill's miserably poor first attempt—a failure which, however, he amply redeemed, and is possibly therefore worth while for the contrast it presents to his later workshas been released in the Macmillan's peper series. In the same series also is Robert Herrick's good novel, "The Real

An audacious novel by Mr. P. Dicks berry-somehow the very name sounds sassy-is entitled "The Storm of London: a Social Rhapsody," from the press of H. B. Turner & Co. The author has queer visions of what society is coming to, to say the least, some of which are more curious than polite.

Why should have be affered books in the summer? If they prefer them to baseball, though, they will likely find "Down in Dixie," by Will Allen Dromgoole, pubished by Page, entertaining. Likewise "John Whopper," by Thomas M. Clarke, and "Theodore and Theodora," by Marian W. Wildman.

"In the Brooding Wild." by Ridgewell fullum (Page), is an absorbing and st tacular drama of the frozen North, with its gaudy illuminations and greasy population. Seriously, it is work well done, graphic, forceful and fairly interesting. "Brothers of Peril" is a book to hold

attention and stir some admiration for its strength of romance and beauty of sentiment. It is a good love-and-adventure novel of Old Newfoundland, written by Theodore Roberts and published by Page.

"Elizabeth" is a novel by Captain James T. Ellott, who is president of the Chicago Society of Proofrenders. The story is "full of heart" and contains much beauty of description, the writer being evidently a lover of outdoors in a highly appreciative sense. Published by the International Press Association

Books Received.

"Brothers of Peril." A story of Old New-foundland. By Theodore Roberts. Illustrated Co., Boston, Price, \$1.50. For sale by E. T. "Theodore and Theodora." By Marian W. Wildman. Illustrated by Etheldred B. Enrry. Published by L. C. Page & Co. Boston, Prior so cents. For sale by E. T. Jett Book and

News Company. M. Clark, late Bishop of Rhode Island. With liustrations by his granddaughter, Helena Sturtevant. With an introduction by Henry C Potter, Bishop of New York. Published by L. C. Pogo & Co., Boston, Price, to cents, For "In the Brooding Wild." By Ridgwell Culhum. With a frontispiece by Charles Livingston Pull. Fublished by L. C. Page & Co., Boston.

News Company. "The Return to the Trails." By Charles 9 D. Roberts. Illustrated by Charles Livingston Bull. Published by L. C. Page Co., Be Prire. Sin. For sale by E. T. Jett Book and

"Down in Idxle." The Story of Three Little Crackers By Will Allen Dromgools, Hilustrated by Etholdred B. Barry. Published by L. C. Page & Co., Buston, Price, Son. For sale by E. T. Jett Book and News Company. "The Storm of London." A Social Rhapsody.

By F. Dickherry. Published by Herbert Turner & Co., Boston. Price, \$1.55. "The Little Hills." By Nancy Huston Banks. Published by the Marmillan Company of New York. Price, \$1.50. For sale by St. Louis News Company. "The Celebrity." An Enlands. By Winston

Churchill. Published by the Macmillan Company, New York, Price, Mc. For sale by St. Louis News Company.
"The Real World." By Robert Herrick. Published by the Macmillan Company, New York. Price, Me. For sale by St. Louis News |

"The Storm Center" A novel, By Charles Egbert Creddock Published by the Marmillan company, New York, Price, 11 5h For sale by aged to grasp James Maroney, an St. Louis News Company.

"Wales." Painted by Robert Powler, R. L. Described by Edward Thomas With a note | to be struck by the engine. on Mr. Powler's landscapes by Alexander J. New York Price, is not. For sale by St. Louis Destrehan, dropped dead on a Lin-"Fuellsh Finance" Compiled by Gideon

Words, Illustrated by Wallace Guidemith, Published by John W. Lote & Co., Burton. "Elizabeth." A movel, By Captain James T. Chlott Illustrated by Desrborn Melvill Pub- | tain, who had fallen from the boat lished by the International Press Association,

"The Church of Christ," by a layman, Pubshed by Funk & Wagnalis Company, New York. Price, Il set. Represented by the Edward Muran Series of

Thirteen Historical Marine Paintings. Theodore Sutra Published by the Baker Taylor Company, New York, Price, \$1.50, net "The Noahs Affret." An historital rumance. By H. Rea Woodman Published by the Neale meany, New York and Washington, Price. #1.29 "Foreaking All Others" A geory of Ster-matic march through Georgia. By Svilla W. Hamilton. Published by the Neale Company. New York and Washington. "The Use and Need of the Life of Currie A Nation." Written by herself. Published by A. M. Steren & Son. Topeks. "Glimness of the Lawis and Clark Exposi-tion." Published by Laird & Lot. Chicago. Price. Re.

VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HUFELS

-B. F. Bonner of Houston, Tun. to see -W. R. Kane of Carterwille, Mo., was replatered yesterday at the Laciede.
-W. R. Johnson of Knoxville, Tenn., was a guest yesterday at the Jefferson.
-J. A. Daugherty of Webb City, Mo., was registered yesterday at the Laclede. Air. and Mrs. A. F. Wolf of Payetterine.
Ark., have apartments at the Jefferson.

John N. Simpson of Pullas, Tex. was
among yesteriay's arrivals at the Plantera. -Doctor L. C. Georges of Monroe, La., was -Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Morton of Wichita, Kas., had apartments yesterday at the South-

-Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Williams of Poplar Bluff, Mo., had apartments yesterday at the -E. O. Brandenburg of Kansas City, Ma., was among the arrivals pesterday at the New -S. J. Beauchamp of Little Rock, Ark., was -B. R. Stephens of Springfield, Ill., was registered yesterday at the Missouri Athletic Club, as the guest of Isaac H. Hedges.

Missourians in New York. New York, July 7 .- Hotel arrivals to-day include the following visitors from Mts

St. Louis-Mise Choney, Mise O'Neal, Mise Entes, Mrs. J. M. Martin, Glisey; H. &. Wilson, E. L. Adreon, E. O. Lemp, Mise Louis, Wilson, E. L. Adreon, E. O. Lemp, Mise Louis, Waster, E. L. Adreon, E. O. Lemp, Mise Louis, Waster, E. Lanawehr, Mrs. Lamiewhr, Mise M. Wetmore, W. H. Horine, Mise M. Wetmore, W. H. Horine, Mise M. Wolan, Mise F. Leonard, Horine, Navarre; Mise J. G. Nolan, Mise K. L. Nolan, Mise M. Nolan, Mise F. Leonard, Mise E. Leonard, Belvedere; L. E. Dening, C. C. Nicholis and Mrs. Nicholis, Holland; F. L. Soldan, C. E. Salisbury, and Mrs. Salisbury, Imperial; Mise N. Mahon, E. F. Brophia, R. Denis; J. D. Leith, O. W. Hobre, Broadway Central; J. T. Laily, Earlington; W. Hales and Mrs. Hales, Albert J. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Raleigh; Mise Chaney, A. B. Chaney, Kensing-Un; J. F. Kennedy, B. Fahren, Grand; R. M. Kevina, Hoffman, J. Carroll, Wolcott; B. Brandt, York; F. B. Ford and Mrs. Ford. Grand Holton; Mrs. A. Konia, Netherland; P. Finas, Breslin; Mrs. A. Konia, Netherland; C. E. Crone, Gerard. souri: Crone, Gerard.

Kansas City—Miss M. Gillessie, Miss L.

Kansas City—Miss M. Gillessie, Miss L.

Floor, Miss S. Killeon, Ia B. Prica, Albert; T.

P. Shea, Grand; V. Moore, Martha Washington; F. C. Marsh, Astor.

St. Joseph—B. O. Greening and Mrs. Greening.

Grand Union; A. Newman, Fark Avenue; Miss

L. Brown, Cumberland.

At Chicago Hotels

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Chicago, Ill., July 1.—Them St. Louis Auditorium-F. W. Arnoid, H. L. Bork, E. Euskner, A. J. Docaldson, M. R. Dwyer, S. L. Howell, E. O. Lamp, C. S. Matthews, loctor J. H. Stolpher, J. N. Woodbury, Sherman House-E. P. Cornell, L. S. Edler, S. S. Shipman. Shipman. H. M. Brinkman, F. L. Carrell, L. Spencer, also A. S. Brod, A. M. Jensings

Grace-E & Allison, A. L. Smith, E. M. Wisdom.
Majestic.-W. C. Guthrie, H. T. Bosting.
Great Northern-J. P. Burdick, A. C. ButterBorth, T. P. Barrett, J. C. Miller and wife.
Briggs.-A. S. Reed.
Window-Mira C. S. Alexander, W. L. hilds, G. E. Rhoades.

PASTED BILL AS EVIDENCE. Paul Geiser Charged With Stealing Money From Grocer.

Paul Geiser of No. 2730 Chippewa street. till find when he is tried in the Court of Criminal Correction on a charge of petit larceny that a torn It bill, which has been pasted together, is the most damaging evidence against him.

George K. Davis, a grocer at Na 270 Chippewa street, is the complaining wit-Chippewa street, is the compining winess. Davis alleges that \$55 was stolen-from him on July 4. Among the bills was the torn one. Policeman Campbell, who was sent out to investigate the case, reports that he found that Charles Page of No. 2750 South Broadway, received the bill from Geiser.

The woman who paid the bill to Davis has identified it and Page will testify.

A. A. Pelkirk & Co.'s

Regular Saturday sale takes place every Saturday morning at 19:39 o'clock at their salesrooms, 188-19-12 Chouteau avenue, Immense quantities of furniture, carpets, toves and other miscellaneous re rold at very nominal figures.

SURPRISES BURGLAR AT WORK George Kluegel Finds Them

About to Crack Safe. Burglars were surprised at work Thursday night in T. J. Kluegel's Carriage and Wagon Factory, at No. 127 South Broadway, by George Kluegel,

The men were about to begin work on the safe when Kinegel walked into the office. They ran, leaving on the floor two hummers and other safecrackers' tools. They had broken into a desk, from which they stole 75 cents.

SNEAK THIEVES' QUICK HAUL. Rob House While Woman Works in Basement.

Burglars entered the home of Charles R. Lawrence, at No. 5819 Page avenue, Thursday afternoon and stole jewelry valued at Sit a purse containing \$40, a bankbook and a pair of eyeglamen. Mrs. Lawrence was in the bese and had left a side door unlocked. It is believed the thieves saw her go down-stairs and sneaked into the house after seeing that she was busy and not like-by to correcte them.

ly to surprise them. T...... TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS. 2 From The Republic of July 9, 1880. . Colonel Salemon stated that no exact estimate of the city's popula-. tion could yet be formed and that . • conjectures of its reaching \$15,000 • · had to be mere guesswork. Enormous crowds attended the . funeral of Phelim Toole. The fund

. zens, amounted to more than \$2,500 . o in the first two days. W. H. Scudder and other local packers stated that the German embergo en American products a might have some effect on St. Louis

· for his family, raised by the citt-

Conductor Frank Guthrie, while riding on a bridge locomotive, man-. old man, and to throw him from .

A man supposed to be Patrick . · dell avenue horse car as it passed · . Uhrig's Garden,

The body of George Weaver, . mate on the steamer Iron Moun-· while repairing a pertion of the · · wheel, was recovered from the . The funeral of John R. Haydel,

who had been drowned while on a · pleasure trip at the Merames · · Erver, was held, with the Rever- · and Father Ward of the College 4 · Church officiating. T. D. Craddock of Wichita, Ras. . · visited the city and gave the first · . information concerning the return 6

a to Oklahoma of Captain D. L. . Payne, with his party. Reports were made that many

· interesting archaeological remains • had been discovered near Ivery •